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The Oxford Democrat

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BY
GEO. H. WATKINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Special rates to Attorneys having business or claims for collection in Boston and vicinity.
June 1876

UPTON & FARNUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jan 1 '77 Norway, Me.

E. G. HARLOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jan 1 '77 Dixfield, Me.

A. S. TWITCHELL, ALFRED R. EVANS,
Commissioners for Me. Notary Public,
TWITCHELL & EVANS,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
GORHAM, N. H.

Will attend to practice in the Courts of N. H., and Oxford County, Me. Jan 1, '77

ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Jan 1, '77 Bethel, Me.

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Jan 1 '77 Rumford, Me.

SIXTH W. FIFE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FREETOWN, ME.

Commissioner for New Hampshire. Jan 17 '77

G. D. BISBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Jan 1 '77 BUCKFIELD, OXFORD CO. ME.

F. W. RIDLON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
KEZAR FALLS, ME.

Will practice in Oxford and York Cos. Jan 17 '77

JAMES S. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PARIS HILL, ME.

Collections promptly made. Also, special attention given to business in Probate Court. J 177

O. K. YATES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WEST PARIS, ME.

Office at residence, west side of river. J 177

N. BRADBURY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
NORWAY, ME.

Residence and Office at the house lately occupied by Dr. Feables. Jan 1, '77

I. ROUNDS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Office at residence, first house above Congregational Church. Jan 1, '77

MAINE WATER CURE,
Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids.
WATERFORD, ME.

W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D., Superintending Physician and Operator. Special attention given to Female Invalids. Jan 1, '77

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
Deputy Sheriff for Oxford & Cumberland Cos. WATERFORD, ME.

All precepts by mail will receive prompt attention. Jan 1, '77

JAMES W. CHAPMAN,
DEPUTY SHERIFF & CORONER,
KEZAR FALLS, ME.

business by mail promptly attended to. J 177

D. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanized Rubber. Jan 1, '77

D. R. C. H. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Will be at DIXFIELD the fourth Monday in every month, and remain four days. Jan 1, '77

B. F. GREEN, D. D.,
Homeopathic Physician & Surgeon,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Dr. G. refers to any of the leading Homeopathic physicians in Maine or Massachusetts. J 177

CHARLES A. HERSEY,
ENGRAVER,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

See card in another column. ap 1877

FREELAND HOWE,
INSURANCE AGENT,
NORWAY, ME.

Makes effected in all the leading Companies at favorable rates. Feb 13 '77

Carpe Diem.

Youth, that pursue with such eager pace
Thy even way,
Thou pantest on to win a mortal race;
Then stay! Oh, stay!

Pause and luxuriate in thy sunny plain;
Later—enjoy;
Once past, thou never wilt come back again
A second boy.

The hills of meadow wear a noble face,
Whom soon from far,
The mist of light from which they take their
grace
Hides what they are.

The dark and weary path thou dost tread
Thou canst not know;
And how it leads to regions never green,
Dead fields of snow.

Pause, while thou mayest, nor deem that fate thy
gain
Which, all too fast,
Will drive thee forth from this delicious plain,
A man at last.

—Lord Houghton.

Attending one's own Funeral.

I was lying dangerously ill, and aware
that those around me supposed me to be
verging upon the very point of death. All
at once I felt something giving way, and I
was lost in perfect unconsciousness.

How long I remained in that state I
cannot tell; but I think it must have been
about two hours. When I regained my
powers of mind, I could distinctly hear
the sobbing of my friends around me, and
perceived that I had been "laid out," and
my limbs were fastened to the board that
was used for that purpose. I had been
arrayed in a neat white shroud, and was at
that moment entirely overspread with a
windingsheet.

As I have said, I had entirely regained
my powers of mind, and I tried to move,
to speak, but it was quite in vain; I could
not move so much as a finger. My tongue
cleaved to the roof of my mouth, and I
could not be made to produce the slightest
sound. I was able to understand every-
thing around me; the whispered word, the
sob, the soft footstep, and even the tick-
ing of the clock upon the mantel.

Presently the door opened and shut,
some one had entered.

"Did you see the doctor, Tom?"

"Yes, I met him at his own door, and
told him he need not come again, as the
patient was no more."

"What did he say, then?"

"Well, he appeared to be very much
surprised at first, and said he had no idea
the poor man would drop off so soon, but
that he was glad that I had saved him a
journey out here, as he was very busy."

This was very unkind news to me,
for I felt sure that if the doctor could only
see me he would understand how matters
really were, and would give me something
to restore my lethargic system to its
usual animation.

I was lying in a small bedroom adjoin-
ing the principal apartment of the house;
and as the door was left continually ajar,
I could hear everything that transpired.
I soon heard the tramping of several per-
sons in my room, and understood that
they were approaching my bedside. From
the voices, I recognized Mrs. Jameson,
a neighbor whose services were usually in
great demand at a time of death. I also
recognized the voice of Ralph Stebson, the
undertaker, and knew that I was to be
measured for a coffin.

As the sheet was turned down and the
cloth removed from my face, I felt that
the golden opportunity had arrived, and
made a desperate attempt to move some-
thing, an eyelid, a finger, or a toe, but all
in vain. Still, I had strong hope
that those two characters, so much accus-
tomed to death in all its forms and
phases, would detect something unusual
in my appearance which might lead to a
deliverance.

"Oh, how natural! Did you ever see a
corpse look so natural?" exclaimed Mrs.
Jameson, in a loud whisper.

"Hum! he does look natural; the ex-
pression is happy, too! I trust he is bet-
ter off than we!" said the hypocritical
undertaker.

"He was such a good, kind man, too?"
mused Mrs. Jameson; "always ready to
accommodate every one. It's really too
bad he should have left his business in-
solvent."

The undertaker paused.

"Insolvent! How?"

"Why, haven't you heard that Thomas
Hawkins, the grocer, has trumped up
notes and one thing and another, to the
amount of over two thousand dollars, to
be brought against the estate, when none
of us supposed that the poor man here
owed five hundred dollars, all told. It will
leave Mrs. Stebson quite destitute, indeed."

"Well, no; I had not heard of it. When
did he bring that up? I should think that
was rather premature."

"Why, only yesterday morning, while I
was at the store, he inquired after the
health of Joe Stebson; and when I told
him that he wasn't expected to live the day
after, he said he must be looking into the
property left to satisfy his demands. He
said that Stebson owed him upwards of
two thousand dollars."

"Indeed! Well, if that is the case, I
must be looking up my own accounts with
the family," said the undertaker.

I could indistinctly feel the cold wet
cloth as it was again wrung out and
placed upon my face; the sheet was again
spread over me, and I was left to my own
reflections for a time.

"Insolent! what a base falsehood! I
was indebted to Mr. Thomas Hawkins just
one hundred and fifty-one dollars and
twenty-nine cents, not a cent more nor less;
and here was that rascal claiming up-
wards of two thousand dollars of my poor,
defenseless family. Why, it was enough
to betray my existence was the strongest
of this—and I confess it was the strongest
of all—to protect my family from this lying
thief, who would willingly strip them of
the last cent."

How long I had remained alone I cannot
tell, for the severe anxiety produced by
the news I had heard, caused me to lapse
into another fit of unconsciousness, from
which I again recovered just as the door
was closing gently, and I heard the soft
footsteps of a new comer upon the carpet.
The sheet was again turned down, and the
face-cloth removed; but this time I felt
the touch of a tender, loving hand that
had soothed my fevered brow all through
the painful illness. A few low sobs, and
my trusting, loving wife threw herself
across the bed, and exclaimed, "Oh, my
dear, dear husband! how can I ever part
with you? Why was not I taken instead?
O Lord! I beg that either I may be taken
to join him above, or that he may return
to walk by my side through the lonely
vale of life."

A few moments of silence ensued, broken
only by the sobs of my wife, as she lay
convulsed with grief, across my bed. How
I longed to throw my arms about her neck,
and return the warm kisses she had left
tingling on my brow! I concentrated
every effort again, but all to no purpose;
I could not burst the iron band of paral-
ysis that had control of every nerve and
muscle. Presently some one came and
took her away, my wife, my only friend,
and I was left to myself again for a long
time.

After nightfall I lay musing upon my
strange condition, and thought of all the
singular cases of trance of which I had
ever heard, thought of the many instances
in which people had been buried alive,
and feared that such would be my horri-
ble fate.

As night drew on apace, and I heard
some of the inmates of the house indulg-
ing in a profound snore, I thought to
compose my own mind in sleep, in the
hope that slumber might give me renewed
strength for the morning, when I resolved
upon another effort to regain my freedom,
and escape the fate that was being pre-
pared for me. But sleep was entirely out
of the question; and what seemed very
strange to me, my mind, although harassed
continually, did not experience the slightest
weakness.

Some young people, who were "sitting
up with the corpse," came frequently and
always very timidly, to change the cloth
upon my face; and I am certain that if
upon some of their occasional visits they
had found me sitting up in bed (as I very
much longed to do), it would have fright-
ened some of them nearly to death. Upon
such occasions I could catch a slight
glimmer of the light through my eyelids;
and I am not positive whether the "smile"
that one of the number observed upon my
lips was not provoked by the tremulous
hand that had recently taken the cloth
from off my face, and the perfect awe
which they evidently entertained for me.

Morning came at last, and with it the
coffin in which I was to be entombed.
Contrary to my most earnest hopes, I
was unable to convey the slightest hope of
life to those who were employed in re-
moving me into the "narrow house"; and
when once confined in it I gave up nearly
all hope for the future, for my position
was so cramped as to render the strongest
man incapable of moving after a few
hours' confinement.

Fortunately for me, the coffin lid had
not been screwed down very snugly be-
fore going to the church, and the inter-
stices admitted both air and sound. Al-
though there could not have been any
perceptible respiration, still I think the
lungs must have been inflated occasionally
by a very slow and imperfect process, and
there must have been a slight flutter of
the heart, at least once every few minutes
during the entire period that I had re-
mained thus palsied.

Although the space of time could not
have exceeded an hour, yet it seemed a
moderate lifetime to me before we reached
the church; and I heard, an occasional
sob, and at last the measured, solemn tones
of the minister as he read the opening
prayers.

Then the low thunder of the organ, pre-
ceding the tempest of solemn minstrelsy,
began; and finally, the organ's grand out-
burst of sorrow seemed to roll away into
heaven, where its tones were lost amid the
sweet harmony of angels.

Some one was turning away at the
screws of my coffin-lid, and I knew that
my time was almost come, and that pres-
ently the congregation would be allowed
to amuse themselves by "looking at the
corpse."

As the coffin-lid was removed, and every-
thing was in readiness, the congregation
was requested to "move around in regular
order, so that all might have an oppor-
tunity to view the corpse without any
crowding or jostling."

Now was my time, and I exerted all my
pent-up energies to betray some sign or
token of life. I listened for the different
footfalls, hoping to hear one which I
should know above all others. It was that
of Dr. Lewis, my physician during my
"last illness"; and as one limb was con-
siderably shorter than the other, he walked
with a sort of halt, which I had become
very much accustomed to. At length I
heard him coming, or thought I did; and
as I believed this to be my last hope, I
exerted myself, beyond any former at-
tempt, to move—an eyelid, or a lip. I
tried to smile, and was rewarded with the
compliment of "What a sweet smile!
from a sentimental school-girl."

Just then I heard the well-known halt-
ing footstep close beside the coffin, and
changed the smile into what was intended
for a frown. So great was my endeavor
to signify that I still lived, that the perspi-
ration came out in great drops upon
my face.

"Lord a mercy, how he sweats!" ex-
claimed an old lady, considerably, wiping
the moisture from my brow.

"Again I thought I heard the halting
footstep, upon the other side of my coffin,
and took courage."

Soon another handkerchief was ap-
plied to wipe the perspiration from my
face, with the exclamation, "Did you ever
see a corpse sweat so?"

"The relatives of the deceased will now
be permitted to take their last look at the
corpse," said a solemn voice; and the
chorus of sobs that greeted my ears
warned me that, unless some miracle in-
terposed, I had but a few minutes more to
live.

The mourners, as they stood weeping
around the coffin, could not have felt
more keenly the pangs of grief at our
separation than I did, as I struggled to
smile and frown alternately, until the perspi-
ration came and stood again upon my
brow, and was wiped carefully away by
some kind hand.

Long and tenderly my loving wife bent
over me, while the scalding tears fell
thick upon my face. At length the solemn
voice informed her that she must go away,
as it was already growing late. I knew
by the sound of the footstep that but very
few were remaining in the neighborhood
of my coffin, and that perhaps not
more than a moment would be allotted
me to live. I struggled desperately for
the last time. The perspiration rolled
down my cheeks in great drops; but that
was quite unnoticed, and the solemn voice
had already adjusted the coffin-lid,
when—

"You will please leave this part of the
ceremony to me," put in the well-known
voice of Dr. Lewis.

"I do not comprehend your meaning,"
said the solemn voice.

"I mean simply that myself and Dr.
Sims here have the best of reasons for de-
taining you in this part of the ceremony."

The possessor of the solemn voice, evi-
dently thinking that the doctors were
looking upon a job of dissecting, again set
about adjusting the lid of the coffin, as he
remarked that he believed it was not the
wishes of the family; besides it was grow-
ing late, and—

"Remove the lid of that coffin," shouted
the hoarse voice of Dr. Lewis, "or you will
have reason to repent part of your con-
duct before the police-court, this very
afternoon!"

The coffin-lid was again removed, a
vial of cordial was inserted between my
teeth, my chest and lungs were bathed in
a powerful mixture, and—oh, joy!—I
breathed; my eyes presently opened, and
in a few moments I had strength to
speak. The grave-diggers were partly re-
moved from my person, and I arose, and
sat up in my coffin.

I shall never forget the looks of mingled
astonishment, horror, and joy that
were written upon the countenances of the
hundreds assembled around me; some of
the more delicate of whom had half a
mind to swoon, but were prevented by the
reassuring remarks of Dr. Lewis, who ex-
plained to them that I had not been dead
at all, but was merely paralyzed. I will
not attempt to describe the joy of my
wife, when she saw me again alive, and
very likely, as the doctor informed her, to
recover my health entirely, and live many
years to come. She has always persisted
in believing my miraculous preservation to
be an answer to her prayer, and—well,
after all, I do not like to dispute with her,
for Providence may have had something to
do with it.

I will add here that Mr. Thomas Hawkins
never remembered to send round that
small account of "upwards of two thou-
sand dollars," and I have never men-
tioned the matter to any one.

But I never attend a funeral, and look
down into the opened coffin without won-
dering if the corpse is not guilty (as I my-
self was once) of personally "attending his
own funeral."

WITH EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

French juries find as extraordinary
verdicts as even our own do. Their
peculiarity is appearing the words
"extenuating circumstances" to
their verdicts of guilty against mur-
derers. In one copy of a paper re-
ceived recently we found several in-
stances of "extenuating circum-
stances," which show that the French
have a strange power in the discovery
of palliation for crime. A young
woman in the rural districts was
denied by her parents the privilege of
marrying the man of her choice. She
did not sit down and weep and wail
over her misfortune, nor did she die of
a broken heart, as so many young
women in novels do; but she went out
into the barn, armed herself with a
hatchet, and returning to the room
where her parents were, hacked their
heads to pieces. The jury found her
guilty of murder "with extenuating
circumstances." A young man had a
slight dispute with a neighbor. He
lured him to a woody tract near the
town where they lived, and after talk-
ing for a while with his neighbor, in the
most apparently friendly way, deliber-
ately shot him dead, then collecting a
lot of brushwood, placed it around the
murdered man and set fire to it. The
jury found him guilty "with extenuat-
ing circumstances." But the most ex-
traordinary case of all was that of a
M. Durane. He was a married man
with two children. He had grown
tired of his wife and his errant love
had fallen upon a younger lady of
greater beauty. The young lady
proved cold to the fascinations of a
man she knew to be married. To
make the way clear to her possession,
he cut the throats of his wife and two
children, and then set fire to the house
in which he lived to destroy the traces
of his crime. He was tried and con-
victed, but the jury found that there
were "extenuating circumstances"
around even this murder.

Don't marry till you can support a
husband. That's the advice the Bar-
stable, Mass., Patriot gives the Cate-
girls.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:—We have assembled
to repeat the public ceremonial begun by
Washington, observed by all my prede-
cessors, and now a time-honored custom,
which marks the commencement of a
new term of the Presidential office. Called
to the duties of this great trust, I proceed
in compliance with usage, to announce
some of the leading principles in regard
to the subjects that now chiefly engage
the public attention, by which it is my
desire to be guided in the discharge of
those duties. I shall not undertake to
lay down irrevocable principles or mea-
sures. I administer to the people rather
speak of the motives which should ani-
mate us, and to suggest certain important
ends to be attained in accordance with
our institutions and essential to the wel-
fare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions which
preceded the recent Presidential election,
it seemed to me fitting that I should fully
make known my sentiments in regard to
several of the important questions which
then appeared to demand consideration
in the country. Following the exam-
ple and in part adopting the language
of my predecessors, I wish now, when
every motive for misrepresentation has
passed away to repeat what was said be-
fore the election, trusting that my country-
men will carefully weigh and understand
it, and that they will feel assured that the
sentiments declared in accepting the
nomination for the Presidency will be the
standard of my conduct in the path be-
fore me, charged, as I now am, with the
grave and difficult task of carrying them
out in the practical administration of the
government so far as depends upon the
constitution and law on the chief execu-
tive of the nation.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

The permanent pacification of the
country upon such principles and by such
measures as will secure the complete pro-
tection of all its citizens in the free en-
joyment of all their constitutional rights,
is now the one subject in our public
affairs, which all thoughtful and patriotic
citizens regard as of supreme importance.
Many of the calamitous effects of the
tremendous revolution which has passed
over the Southern States, still remain.—
The immeasurable benefit which will
surely follow sooner or later, the hearty
and generous acceptance of the legitimate
results of that revolution, has not yet
been realized. Difficult and embarrassing
questions meet us at the threshold
of this subject. The people of those
States are still impoverished, and the in-
estimable blessing of wise, honest and
peaceful local self-government is not
fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of
opinion may exist, as to the cause of this
condition of things, the fact is clear that
the progress of events to time has
come when such government is the imper-
ative necessity required by all the
varied interests, public and private, of
those States. But it must not be forgot-
ten that only a local government which
recognizes and maintains inviolate the
rights of all, is a true self-government.
With respect to the two distinct races,
whose peculiar relations to each other
have brought upon us the deplorable
complications and perplexities which ex-
ist in these States, it must be a govern-
ment which guards the interests of both
races carefully and equally. It must be
a government which submits loyally and
heartily to the constitution and the laws,
the laws of the nation and the laws of
the States themselves, accepting and
obeying faithfully the whole constitution
as it is. It must upon this sure and sub-
stantial foundation, the superstructure of
beneficent local government, can be
built up and not otherwise. In further-
ance of such obedience to the letter and
the spirit of the constitution, and in be-
half of all that its attainment implies, all
so-called party interests lose their appar-
ent importance and party lines may well
be permitted to fade into insignificance.
The question we have to consider for the
immediate welfare of these States of the
Union, is the question of government or
no government, of civil order and all the
peaceful industries and happiness that
belong to it, or a return to barbarism,
the progress of which every citizen of
the nation is deeply interested, and with
respect to which we ought not to be in
a partisan sense, either Republicans or
Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow
men, to whom the interests of a common
country and a common humanity are dear.

The sweeping revolution of the entire
labor system of a large portion of our
country, and the advance of four
millions of people from a condition of
servitude to that of citizenship, upon an
equal footing with their former masters,
could not occur without presenting prob-
lems of the greatest moment to be dealt
with by the emancipated race, by their
former masters, and by the general gov-
ernment, the author of the act of emanci-
pation. That it was a wise, just and
providential act, fraught with good for
all concerned, is now generally conceded
throughout the country. That a moral
obligation rests upon the national gov-
ernment to employ its constitutional
power and influence to establish the
rights of the people to the enjoyment of
the fruits of the great movement, and to
protect them when they are infringed or
assailed, is also generally admitted. The
evils which afflict the Southern States can
only be removed or remedied by the
united and harmonious efforts of both
races, actuated by motives of mutual
sympathy and regard; and while in duty
bound and fully determined to protect
the rights of all by every constitutional
means at the disposal of my adminis-
tration, I am sincerely anxious to use every
legitimate influence in favor of honest
and efficient local self-government as the
true source of those states for the pro-
tection of the contentment and prosperity
of their citizens. In the effort I shall
make to accomplish this purpose I ask
the cordial cooperation of all who cherish
an interest in the welfare of the country,
trusting that party ties and the prejudice
of race will be freely surrendered in be-
half of the great purpose to be accom-
plished.

It is an important work of restoration of
the South is not the political situation
alone that merits attention. The material
development of that section of the
country has been arrested by the social
and political revolution through which it
has passed, and now needs and deserves
the considerate care of the national gov-
ernment, within the just limits prescribed
by the Constitution and wise public
economy.

But at the basis of all progress
for that as well as for every other
part of the country, lies the improvement
of the intellectual and moral condition of

the people. Universal suffrage should
rest upon universal education. To this
end liberal and permanent provision
should be made for the support of free
schools by the State governments, and if
needed, supplemented by legitimate aid
by the national authority.

Let me assure my countrymen of the
South that it is my earnest de-
sire to regard and promote their true
interests, the interests of the white and
of the colored people both, and to put
forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil
policy which will forever wipe out in our
political affairs the color line and the dis-
union between North and South, to the
end that we may have not merely a united
North or a united South, but a united
country.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I ask the attention of the public to the
paramount necessity of reform in our
civil service—a reform not merely as to
certain abuses and practices of so called
official patronage, which have come to
have the sanction of usage, in the several
departments of our government, but a
change in the system of appointment it-
self, a reform that shall be thorough,
radical and complete, a return to the
principles and practices of the founders
of the government. They neither ex-
pected nor desired from public officers
any partisan service. They meant that
public officers should owe their whole
service to the government and to the peo-
ple. They meant that the officer should
be secure in his tenure as long as his
personal character remained unimpaired,
and the performance of his duties satis-
factory. They held that appointments to
office were not to be made nor expected
merely as rewards for partisan services,
nor merely on the nomination of mem-
bers of Congress, as being entitled, in
any respect, to the control of such ap-
pointments. The fact that both of the
political parties of the country, in declar-
ing their principles prior to the election,
gave a prominent place to the subject of
a reform of our civil service, recognizing
and strongly urging its necessity in terms
almost identical in their specific import
with those I have here employed, must
be accepted as a conclusive argument in
behalf of these measures. It must be
regarded as the expression of the united
voice and will of the whole country upon
this subject, and both political parties
are justly pledged to give it their un-
reserved support.

The President of the United States of
necessity owes his election to the suffrage
and zealous labors of a political party,
the members of which, as of es-
sential importance, the principles of their
party organization. But he should strive
to be always mindful of the fact that he
serves his party best who serves the
country best.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

On Trial.

Under further notice, the OXFORD DEMOCRAT will be sent to any address, postpaid, three months, on trial, for 25 cents. Those who wish to continue their subscription after they have tried it, may forward \$1.50 to this office, on receipt of which they will be entitled to the paper for one year.

The Address.

On the first page of this paper we print President Hayes's inaugural message. In it he briefly outlines the policy of his administration. It is a forcible and practical document, which meets the hearty approval of all good citizens. Most of the Democratic papers, join with the administration organs in commending it. Mr. Hayes evidently intends to hold his party up to the promises of its platform. His civil service views will meet a hearty second from all. His Southern policy, if carried out in its true spirit, must lead to a state of harmony throughout the country, such as has not been enjoyed for more than a decade. We believe that Mr. Hayes has the will to carry out all his plans of true reform, and fulfil the promises of his acceptance letter and inaugural.

The Cabinet.

Last Wednesday, President Hayes sent the nominations for his cabinet to the senate for approval. They were as follows: W. M. Evans of New York, Secretary of State; John Sherman of Ohio, Secretary of Treasury; George W. McCrary of Iowa, Secretary of War; Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, Secretary of Navy; Charles Devens of Massachusetts, Attorney General; David M. Key of Tennessee, Postmaster General; Carl Schurz of Missouri, Secretary of Interior.

The list comprises many of the ablest men in America. But one or two of them lack national reputation, and their fitness for the several positions is generally acknowledged. However, the question of their confirmation is still one of doubt. The Senate, by an unprecedented act, referred every nomination to the committee under whose jurisdiction the matter would naturally fall. This action does not indicate any lack of confidence in the Executive; but was the result of personal objections, or of supposed unfitness. According to rule no such nomination can be approved before reference to a committee, if there be one objection; and there proved to be one, in each of these cases. It is not likely that many, if any of the nominations will be rejected, when brought before the Senate for action. There will be strong and perhaps just objections to Mr. Key of Tennessee because he is an ex-reebel and a democrat—he having led a confederate regiment in the late war. His nomination was made in accordance with Mr. Hayes's ideas of conciliation and civil service reform. There will also be some reasons for rejecting Mr. Schurz's nomination. No doubt the others will be confirmed. On the whole, we think the people will be satisfied with the Cabinet which Mr. Hayes has nominated. It would be impossible to appoint a cabinet to which there would be no objections in any mind. With such advisers as Mr. Hayes has selected, all classes and conditions of men may feel that they are represented, and that none of their interests will be overlooked. Maine was tendered a position, in the person of Mr. Hale, that of Secretary of the Navy, but it was declined for reasons which must have been considered sufficient by that gentleman. Mr. Frye was also presented as a proper person for appointment, but it was elsewhere, thus leaving this State without representation; but giving her two of the most experienced legislators in the House and the ablest statesman in the Senate.

Sentinel Blaine.

Mr. Blaine, during the last legislative session, remained very quiet in the Senate, and led many by his silence, to believe that he had lost his fighting qualities; but at the opening of the present session he has shown his old time pluck and judgment. Tuesday, when the question of seating Mr. Kellogg of Louisiana came before the Senate, Mr. Blaine made a most able speech in favor of his acceptance, and followed it up, the day ensuing, by a continuation of the same powerful arguments. He maintained the position that if Mr. Hayes was elected in Louisiana, Packard must also have received a majority vote, and in that case Kellogg's credentials were regular, and that he should be seated. This argument seems to be sound, and Kellogg evidently has a *prima facie* case. The debate which Mr. Blaine thus opened was a long and powerful one, as it practically settles the case of Louisiana, so far as the Senate may control it. Mr. Thurman strongly opposed Blaine's position, and the matter was finally referred.

A NEW CORPORATION.—A number of prominent business men in this vicinity have formed an organization for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of wooden goods. It is called the Harper Manufacturing Co., composed of John Harper, H. J. Libby, J. B. Libby, Albion Little, Hanson M. Hart, and Wm. E. Gould. The business will be carried on in the town of Oxford, in the mill formerly occupied by John Harper of that place, whose fabrics have won for him an enviable reputation in the markets.—Press.

—Mr. Hewitt is of opinion that he will retire from politics and resign his seat in the next House of Representatives. He says one-half of his party is calling him a traitor and the other half a fool.

Grover's Case.

We predicted, or rather expressed the hope, some time since, that Gov. Grover of Oregon would be denied a seat in the U. S. Senate, to which he was elected by the Oregon Legislature. His troubles began when he presented his credentials. Senator Mitchell read a petition, signed by many leading men of Oregon, requesting that Grover be denied admission to the Senate, on the ground that he obtained his election by the corrupt use of money and by fraud. His credentials were laid aside for the time, but were afterwards taken up and he was sworn in. This latter action was due to the fact that his seat was not contested, and his credentials were regular. The method of procuring them is a question for future investigation. We hope for the sake of the country that he is not guilty of such an offence; but we hope, for the same reason, that if he is, he will be exposed and held up to double scorn and infamy.

Sharp Talk.

As the late Congress was about dissolving, the outgoing democrats indulged in some pretty profane language, and bitter denunciations. Mr. Blackburn made a very ungraceful allusion to the incoming administration, which was promptly cast back in his teeth by Hon. C. G. Williams of Wisconsin. The latter gentleman spoke to the people of Oxford County, several times during the late campaign, and won much praise for his able arguments and fine rhetoric. We append the passage as recorded by the associated press report.

Mr. Blackburn said to-day is Friday. On that day the Saviour of the world suffered crucifixion between two thieves. On this Friday, in a constitutional government, judicial honesty, fair dealing, manhood and decency, suffer crucifixion among a number of thieves. It was on that day that this presidential fraud received his nomination at the hand of a party convention; it was on that day as it recurred, the determination as reached by the blistered, perjured miscreants who constituted a majority of this commission, was promulgated. It is on that day that you propose to consummate your iniquity, but the people will at length rise to punish, even perhaps blood, the perpetrators of all the scenes of crime and villainy of this proceeding. Mr. Williams replied to Mr. Blackburn, saying there was no day more fitting than Hanguan's day, and no hour more fitting than that at which grave-yards yawn, for the gibbeting to death of the bastard party of political reform which had vexed the eyes of good men for the last twelve months.

The Dog Law.

The dog law passed by the last Legislature of Maine, for the benefit of farmers is a most equitable one. For years sheep husbandry in this State has suffered from more destructive animals than wolves and bears. We some time since published statistics showing the immense loss occasioned by dogs worrying sheep. But this is not the only objection to unlicensed dogs. Our villages are becoming a vast howling wilderness, owing to the horde of animals which race the streets, barking at every team, and snapping at the heels of every pedestrian. If the curs were of any earthly use the case might be different; but in every sense of the word they are a luxury—to their owners. A man may not keep curs except he be taxed for them; and she is necessary for the support of his family. Then why should he be allowed to keep half a dozen whelps that are no benefit to himself—being consumers and not producers—without paying for the privilege? We append the new law, that it may have a more careful perusal. All our readers will please take notice that it says constables shall, and others may kill every uncollared and unlicensed dog in the town. Now look out for the frisky crack of the revolver!

AN ACT additional to chapter thirty of the Revised Statutes relating to Mischievous Dogs: Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner or keeper of a dog shall annually cause it to be registered, described, and licensed for one year, in the office of the city or town clerk wherein he resides, by paying therefor to the clerk the sum of one dollar, and shall cause it to wear around its neck a collar displaying the owner's name and the registered number, and shall pay to the treasury of the city or town for each license, one dollar for a male dog and two dollars for a female dog.

SECTION 2. The treasurer of the town shall keep an accurate and separate account of all money received and paid out under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Whoever keeps a dog contrary to the provisions of this act shall forfeit ten dollars, to be recovered on complaint, to the use of the city or town wherein the dog is kept, and any person may, and every police officer and constable, shall kill, or cause to be destroyed, all dogs going at large, and not licensed and collared according to the provisions of this act; and such officers, when necessary, may use force for their services, shall receive from the city or town treasury fifty cents for each dog so destroyed.

SECTION 4. Whoever wrongfully removes the collar from, or steals a dog licensed and collared as aforesaid, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and whoever wrongfully kills, maims, mutilates, or carries away such a dog, shall be liable to the owner for its value.

SECTION 5. Whoever suffers any dog to be worried, maimed or killed by his sheep, lambs or other domestic animals by dogs, may, within thirty days after he knows of such loss, present proof thereof to the mayor or selectmen of the city or town wherein the damage is done, and demand compensation therefor, and shall draw a conditional order, in favor of the owner, upon the treasurer of said city or town, for the amount of such loss. The treasurer shall register such order at the time of their presentation, and annul it on the first day of January, next in full, if the owner does not pay the amount thereof; otherwise, he shall divide such amount pro rata among such owners in full discharge thereof. After such order has been drawn, the city or town may recover, against the owner or keeper of any dog concerned in doing the damage, the full amount thereof.

SECTION 6. All fines and penalties provided in this act shall be recoverable by the city or town in the county where the offense is committed.

SECTION 7. Section seven, chapter six, of the revised statutes, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith, are hereby repealed. [Approved Feb. 9, 1877.]

—The register of names of Maine visitors at the Centennial Exposition, kept by the Maine Commissioners, has been deposited in the office of Secretary of State in this city. It contains the autograph signatures of over nine thousand persons who visited the Exposition from this State, including men, women and children. It is not claimed that this list embraces all Maine visitors to the great show, as it is well known that many who went failed to register. The record is well worth preserving.

Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, 1877.

BARROWS, Justice presiding.
JAS. S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

The March term of court is to convene this day at ten o'clock, A. M. The civil docket contains 461 cases, being larger than at any other term for several years. There are also to be tried several important criminal cases, which will doubtless render the term one of unusual length. The following venues for travers jurors have been returned.

Albany, Joseph Wheeler.
Andover, John E. Akers.
Backfield, Freeman Hollis.
Canton, Gideon Ellis.
Fryeburg, George B. Barrows.
Gilead, H. P. Wheeler.
Greenwood, J. G. Rich.
Hartford, Henry C. Ricker.
Helslow, James Davis.
Hiram, James F. Fly.
Lovell, Cyrus Andrews.
Mason, Hezekiah G. Mason.
Mexico, L. C. Willoughby.
Norway, Charles A. Frost.
Oxford, Francis Holden.
Paris, Smith Dudley, S. S. Farnum.
Rumford, Nathan S. Farnum.
Sumner, Francis F. Robinson.
Waterford, William W. Kilbourn.
Woodstock, Alanson M. Whitman.

Bethel Reform Club Anniversary.

Another of those popular, moral reformatory institutions which have sprung up so thickly in this State during the past eighteen months has just measured the first year of its existence, and marked this period of usefulness by a grand celebration. Bethel club has been one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the Oxford family, and during the time of its existence has not only reformed many drinkers at home, but, by "missionary work," has brought within its influence an army who had homes outside of the immediate locality. This club is peculiarly fortunate in its location, having a large village, inhabited by an unusually intelligent populace in which to operate.

Though Bethel has never been distinguished as an intertemperance place, the club has yet found ample material for a first-class iron-clad association, and has moved through a year, with a large degree of success. The first President, S. F. Gibson, Esq., is an active member, and being a lawyer, accustomed to the use of language, backed by an energetic disposition, and a love for the reform work, he has done much to place the club upon its present footing. Mr. Haskell now occupies the position of presiding officer, and performs his duties to the satisfaction of his brother reformers. It was a wise thought which led the reformers to hold an extraordinary session on the occasion of their anniversary. Such meetings not only awaken renewed interest by giving the members a new work to perform, but by the gathering of those from other clubs, new ideas are advanced, and a new life is imparted which will not become extinct for many a day. While thus aiding the reform work, a social spirit is cultivated among our people, and they are bound more closely together, by an unanimity of effort, in the ties of friendship—so necessary for the complete prosperity of any community or community.

On Thursday last the reform clubs of Oxford County were invited to meet with the Bethel club, and to celebrate with it its first anniversary. Every preparation had been made by the people of this town that the affair might be a success—except that they failed to give explicit instructions to the weather department, and hence the day was not a type of that peace which pervaded the community. In other words, the day proved to be very stormy—snowy in the afternoon and rainy in the evening. Still this did not prevent a large gathering. Dixfield club was largely represented, while delegates were present from Waterford, Gilead, West Paris, Paris, Bryant's Pond, Auburn, Mechanic Falls, and other places.

The meetings were held in the Congregational church, and the building was crowded at both afternoon and evening sessions. The exercises were such as are usual on such occasions, consisting of speeches and music. Dixfield sent a delegation of most intelligent gentlemen whose ringing addresses and enthusiastic manners, not only added to the interest of the occasion, but must have turned some minds to a more serious consideration of the subject. Among the speakers from that place were Messrs. Austin, Eustis, Abbott, and a clergyman, whose name we omitted to record. Mr. Caleb Bessey of Bryant's Pond club, gave the rum sellers some hard hits, and told his method of dealing with them. Waterford was represented among the speakers by Messrs. Knight, Mosher and Libbey. There was so large a number of short, pithy speeches that we cannot find room to name all the speakers, much less to give a synopsis of their remarks.

Music was furnished by Bethel Cornet Band, a skilful and experienced company of musicians. Also the church quartet, consisting of Misses Kimball and Wormell, and Messrs. Woodbury and Barker, accompanied by Miss Anna Kimball, organist, added much to the occasion by singing and leading the congregation in familiar temperance hymns. A band of little folks sang several charming little pieces, and Messrs. Grover and Barnham produced a laughing, temperance vocal duet.

We cannot too strongly praise the hospitality of Bethel people, nor the good taste manifested in every arrangement for the occasion. Those who were present will not soon forget those hours of enjoyment, and the cause of temperance must have been aided onward for another year's success by this assembling of workers.

—Among our advertisements this week will be found one of Mrs. Dinmore's Great English Cough Balsam, and another of Sharp's English Tonic Bitters. Mr. Charles Harris of Bethel is one of the proprietors of these remedies. We have no doubt that their introduction will be rapidly pushed, in this section, under his management.

Town Elections.

ALBANY.
Moderator, Geo. W. Becker; Clerk, D. C. Healy; Selectmen, Gilbert Wardwell, Wm. M. Robinson, W. M. Brown; Treasurer, J. H. Lovjoy; Town Agent, Geo. French; Constable and Collector, J. Aspinwall; S. S. Committee, C. C. Kimball.

Clerk and Selectmen Democrats, all the others R-republicans. Voted to make six per cent. discount on all taxes paid by the first of November, three per cent. on all paid from November first to January first, and charge interest on all taxes unpaid after the middle of March.

BUCKFIELD.
Moderator, H. D. Irish; Selectmen and Overseers, Alfred Cole, Gilbert Barrett, Merritt Farrar; Treasurer, A. R. Bonney; Agent, Carlton Gardner; S. S. Com. Alfred Cole; Constable and Collector, S. Bridgman.

BETHEL.
Moderator, Enoch Foster, Jr.; Clerk, Leonard T. Parker; Treasurer, O. H. Mason; Agent, S. B. Twitchell; Selectmen, Assessors, etc., John Barker, V. C. Martin, Gilman P. Bean; School Committee, N. T. True, A. E. Herlick—all republicans. Constables, Eben Clough, John B. Chapman, G. W. Barker, Wm. L. Grover; Collector, Eben Clough.

BYRON.
Selectmen, John Houghton, Addison S. Young, Samuel Knapp; Clerk, Sam'l Knapp.

DIXFIELD.
Moderator, Harrison Harvey; Clerk, Emerson Wait; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers, Stephen E. Griffin, Wm. W. Wait, Abner L. Douglass; Treasurer, Henry O. Stanton; Supervisor of Schools, Hiram A. Randall.

Of the above four are Democrats and three Republicans. Voted overwhelmingly to instruct the Selectmen not to appoint a Liquor Agent in town.

DENMARK.
Moderator, E. P. Ingalls; Clerk, C. O. Pendexter; Selectmen, etc., E. P. Ingalls, E. P. Ingree, J. W. Johnson, Treasurer, J. B. Warren; Supervisor of Schools, C. H. Warren; Agent, Augustine Ingalls; Trustee of School Fund, A. P. Merrill; Collector and Constable, G. R. Bean; Cox, to preserve precincts, C. I. Smith; Auditor, J. G. Swan.

Voted to raise to defray town charges, \$600; for support of schools, \$1100; for support of poor, \$600; for repairs of highways and bridges, \$3000.

FRYEBURG.
Moderator, E. C. Farrington; Clerk, Thomas S. McIntire; Selectmen, etc., Frank Y. Bradley, Hiram K. Hobbs, Wm. H. Jones; Treasurer, John Locke; Supervisor of Schools, Rev. B. M. Stone.

The collection of taxes was sold to the lowest bidder, and was taken by Asa O. Pike for nine mills on the dollar. All republicans.

GILEAD.
Moderator, D. L. Austin, republican; Clerk, J. W. Kimball, rep.; Selectmen and Assessors, James French, dem., M. M. Mason, dem., Henry Wright, rep.; Treasurer, J. W. Kimball, rep.; Agent, J. G. Lary, rep.; Collector, M. P. Burbank, rep.; Constable, J. W. Kimball; S. S. Com., A. B. Peabody, rep.

GRAFTON.
Moderator, J. P. Bennett; Clerk, O. W. Brooks; Treasurer, O. W. Brooks; Selectmen, O. W. Brooks, E. Richards, G. M. Brown; Agent, E. Richards; Supervisor, J. P. Bennett; Constable and Collector, E. L. Brown.

GREENWOOD.
Moderator, A. C. Libby; Clerk, H. A. Brownell; Selectmen, E. E. Rund, W. G. Whittle, William Herriek; Treasurer, W. G. Whittle; Supervisor of Schools, A. H. Brooks; Agent, Wm. Richardson; Collector, C. M. Buck.

HARTFORD.
Clerk, C. M. Osgood; Selectmen, etc., Stephen Irish, Solomon Stetson, Henry C. Ricker; Treasurer, Leonard Thompson; Constable and Collector, Daniel C. Fletcher; S. S. Com., Samuel Hayford, Caleb L. Thomas, Charles Richardson.

HENRY.
Moderator, D. D. Grafton; Selectmen, etc., Samuel P. Cushman, George Cobber, Samuel A. Bumpas; Clerk and Treasurer, George L. Peckard; Supervisor of Cannon Schools, Rev. S. D. Richardson; Constable and Collector, Chas. H. George.

All republicans and elected by a decisive majority.

HANOVER.
Selectmen and Assessors, Jesse D. Russell, Winfield S. Howe, James M. Brown; Clerk, George E. Frost; Treasurer, Collector, Gilbert Howe; Agent, J. D. Russell; Supervisor of Schools, J. D. Russell; Constables, Clark B. Frost and Gilbert Howe.

LOVELL.
Moderator, A. H. Walker; Clerk, Marshall Walker; Selectmen, Barnes Walker, Henry J. Walker, Sampson H. Harriman; Treasurer, George H. Moore; Supervisor of Schools, Geo. H. Eastman.

All republicans but first selectman.

MASON.
Moderator, Geo. H. Brown; Clerk, J. H. Bean; Selectmen and Assessors, Geo. H. Brown, J. H. Bean, Dan'l E. Mills; Treasurer, Fletcher I. Bean; Agent, Geo. H. Brown.

Available resources of the town above liabilities, thirty-three dollars.

MEXICO.
Moderator, A. S. Austin; Clerk, David O. Hanson; Selectmen, John F. Stanley, O. E. Trask, Geo. H. Gossion; Treas., Henry W. Park; Supervisor, A. S. Austin; Collector, B. W. Stockwell.

All republicans except Collector, chosen on union ballot.

NORWAY.
Moderator, David Knapp; Clerk, E. H. Brown; Selectmen, etc., J. A. Belster, J. O. Crooker, J. L. Partridge; Agent, H. Upton; Treasurer, A. O. Noyes; Supervisor of Schools, S. H. Barnham; Constable and Collector, C. F. Lord.

All republicans. Raised \$2,000 for schools, \$5,000 for town expenses, \$5,000 for highway labor. Twenty per cent. discount on all money paid the first of June. Six per cent. discount on all money tax paid on first of September.

OXFORD.
Clerk, Thos. Baker; Selectmen, Rose Brown, Solon G. Walker, Sam'l P. Stuart; Treasurer, Geo. C. Hawley; Agent, Geo. P. Whitney; Supervisor, George Hazen; Collector, Seth H. Faunce.

PELU.
Selectmen, D. F. Bishop, H. S. McIntire, Noah Hall; Clerk and Treasurer, W. S. Walker; S. S. Committee, A. B. Walker, A. L. Haines, L. R. Knight; Constable and Collector, Orrille Robinson.

ROXBURY.
Moderator, S. A. Reed, dem.; Clerk, J. L. Weeks, rep.; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers, S. A. Reed, dem., A. A. Jenne, dem., C. H. Philbrick, dem.; Treasurer, Amasa Richards, rep.; S. S.

Committee, A. A. Jenne, to fill vacancy, H. F. Melnes, rep., Collector and Constable, S. M. Locke, rep.

Money raised for support of schools, \$150; for support of poor, \$200; to defray town charges, \$150; to be paid on town debt, \$100; to be expended on highways, \$1100.

RUMFORD.
Selectmen, Waldo Pettengill, John H. Howe, Wilson Thomas; Clerk, William Frost; Treasurer, Henry Abbott; Auditor, Wm. Putnam; Moderator, W. M. Larkin.

STONEHAM.
Moderator, E. S. Bartlett; Clerk, Samner Evans; Selectmen, Jonathan Bartlett, James L. Parker, Joel S. Sawyer; Treasurer, Levi McAllister; Supervisor of Schools, E. S. Bartlett; Collector and Constable, Wm. Gammon.

All republicans except third selectman and collector.

STOW.
Moderator, Daniel W. Wiley, rep.; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of poor, Stephen Chandler, rep., Daniel W. Wiley, Benj. F. Guphill, dem.; Treasurer, Amos H. Farrington, dem.; Supervisor of Schools, Rev. James H. Leavitt, rep.

The town voted to appropriate for Schools, \$400. Current expenses of town and support of poor, \$800.00. Payment on P. & O. R. Bonds, \$200. The town voted for repairs of roads, to be expended in labor at 75 cts. per day, of 10 hours, \$700. The report of the Supervisor of Schools for the past year was very good, showing that our schools have been as a general thing in a flourishing condition. In several districts they employed old and experienced teachers, and the result was all that could be expected. In one or two instances, where inexperienced teachers were employed, the result was of a different nature, not so prolific of good.

SUNNELL.
Moderator, Wm. R. Sawall; Clerk, H. H. Stowe; Selectmen, etc., Chas. Y. Tuell, Eliphalet Morrill, John H. Robinson; Treasurer, H. B. Chandler; Collector and Constable, S. C. Chushman; S. S. Committee, C. M. Bisbee, S. Robinson, Jr., H. C. Field.

All republicans except clerk.

WOODSTOCK.
Moderator, C. A. Jackson; Clerk, C. R. Houghton; Selectmen, S. G. Wyman, G. D. Day, Wm. H. Pearson; Treasurer, S. L. Bowker; School Com., H. C. Bacon; Agent, T. R. Day; Collector and Constable, J. M. Day.

UPTON.
Moderator, J. H. Douglass; Clerk, J. H. Douglass, H. R. Goodwin, T. C. Chapman; Treasurer, Charles Abbott; Agent, H. F. West; Collector and Constable, J. I. Bragg; Supervisor, W. O. Douglass. Voted to raise \$200 to be expended towards building a carriage road between the Umbagog and Richardson Lakes, provided H. R. Goodwin builds a Hotel at the Middle Dam.

AN OXFORD CO. INVENTION.—S. W. Kilborn of Bethel has invented and patented a new and novel device for shackling cars, without stepping between them. It consists of open topped draw-headers provided with hooked couplers, which slide into position and become fastened by a simple pressure of the cars. There are no springs to become worn out nor complicated attachments to become disarranged. It is a simple mechanical car set. The coupling hooks are raised simultaneously by the operator, who may stand on the top of a box car or the platform of a passenger coach, by simply pressing a lever. The device is being introduced by Messrs. Kilborn and Wesley K. Woodbury of Bethel, who are sole proprietors. Chas. J. Smith & Co., Boston, and Penn. Patent Agency, Boston, are general agents. Some such attachment as this should be used by every railroad to prevent such a wholesale slaughter and mangling of employees, as is every day recorded.

A GOOD PRACTICAL VOTE.—The town of Paris voted last week, that each district surveyor should also be fence viewer, that cattle might be kept from our villages and the public highways. While New England villages are proverbially clean and free from nuisances, they might be improved in both these particulars if some proper person was appointed to drive all cattle at large to the pound. We commend this action of Paris to other towns, hoping that it may be acted upon, to the satisfaction of all interested.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—Oxford County Poultry Association, still lives and proposes to hold its third exhibition this year. At a meeting of the directors, last week, it was voted to hold the exhibition at Andrews Hall, South Paris, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 18, 19, and 20th. The previous exhibitions have been very successful, and have led to the rearing of some very fine stock in this County.

A MODEL TOWN.
The true, practical principles of "economy and reform" seem to have been put in practice by the people of Andover.—With a valuation of \$101,897 and a voting population of 173, it has a balance of but about eight hundred dollars standing against the town. Nearly fourteen hundred dollars were expended for schools, during the past year,—that sum being equal to all other expenses of the town combined, and about five times that paid for paper bills. The Selectmen's bills range from \$26 to \$35, while school supervision costs but \$25. \$505 were expended on roads and bridges, \$298 for the town's poor, \$111 for current and contingent expenses, \$162 for town officers' bills, and \$248 for outstanding debts. This is a remarkable showing, and we do not believe another town can make such a satisfactory exhibit. Still the words of censure applied to the good young men of parable fame must be repeated in this case—"one thing thou lackest." Among the resources we find due on collections for 1872-3-5, \$719.—We, of course, know nothing of the circumstances attending this delay; but if taxes are not paid, the property on which they are assessed should be sold, and if they have been the collector should "fork over" more promptly.

—April 26th will be last day.

TOWN ITEMS.

Albany.

Mr. Rawson Hutchinson and wife completed fifty years of their married life on the 27th ult. They have resided during this whole period on the farm in South Albany where they commenced a half century ago. It was their request that no demonstration should be made on the occasion of their Golden Wedding.—They were remembered by their many friends, some living at a distance sending congratulations.—Mr. and Mrs. H. are in possession of uncommon vigor for people of their years, performing their domestic duties with the same regularity and diligence as in former years.

Bethel.

March 9.—There was not any snow or rain fall in this town from Jan'y 17th to Feb'y 17th. It was an unprecedented drouth, and many wells failed, and the brooks and small streams became dry. Tuesday evening Dr. N. T. True gave his popular lecture on the "History of Language," in the Congregational Yecity to an appreciative audience. Every town in the State should avail themselves of the privilege of hearing it. The doctor corrects the old idea, that our English language is derived mainly from the Latin, and that from the Greek, and that again from the Hebrew, and shows conclusively that these languages have one common parentage. The lecture is not only full of interest, but is exceedingly instructive.

The temperance club held their anniversary yesterday, but as the editor of the Democrat was present, I leave it for him to report.

Woodbury.

Woodbury, Purinton & Co. have just put in 1,000 bushels of corn.

March 8.—The Republicans of this town had a grand inauguration dress ball at the Bethel House last Monday evening. About seventy-five couples were present, and a good time was had. Dixfield Band furnished the music for the occasion.

Elder Martin of Augusta occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church last Sabbath afternoon. He had a large audience.

Mr. Eben Clough has shipped some over twelve thousand bushels of potatoes to the Boston market since last fall. Mr. C. intends to re-build his starch factory, which was burned last year.

The Spring term of Gould's Academy opened on Tuesday last week with 65 scholars the first day. Mr. Fiske comes highly recommended. A large attendance is anticipated, as additions are being made every day.

There was a large attendance at the Sabbath School concert in the Methodist church Sunday evening, Feb. 25th. The children had been trained in rehearsals by Mrs. Center and Miss Lizzie Mason, and sung finely.

Horatio R. Godwin, Esq., proprietor of Lake House, Upton, recently offered C. T. Bartlett of this town \$6000 for his farm but was refused.

Frank Nee than has opened an eating saloon on Main Street, in front of the post-office.

We learn the only son of the late Dr. Roberts of Rumford is just alive at the house of James Roberts, Esq., of Hanover, with consumption, this being the third son who has died with this disease.

We are pleased to learn that the wife of Benjamin Stevens, who has been dangerously sick with lung fever, is recovering.

Fryeburg.

The third of the band entertainments came off Tuesday night, and the hall was filled. The next will be March 16, and will consist of a vocal and instrumental concert, and it is thought that the farce, "Seeing the Elephant" will be repeated on that evening.

The temperance law and its repeal is to be discussed before the lyceum next Thursday evening.

A. R. Jenness has just received one of the finest full blood Jersey heifer calves ever reared in this section.

A second child, the youngest son of Mrs. Hall, the postmistress, died Wednesday night, of consumption. She has but one child left, a son.

The decision of the Electoral commission greatly distressed one man, for he says he should rather have had Hayes assassinated than inaugurated, and the initials of the man's name are Albert Colby.

Col. James Walker had his shoulder put out of joint one day last week.

Hartford.

March 6.—A term of twelve weeks of an extra school at the Line since the dedication of the house was taught by Elmer B. Austin of Backfield, student of Hebron Academy. The review on the 2d including select reading, recitations and declamations was listened to with much interest by the present and ex-S. S. Committee, and by many of the parents and other friends of education. The custom of "boarding round" gave the teacher not only good exercise but a knowledge of the district.

Town officers elected on the fifth all Republicans for the first time for years. Those who voted y

